

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 44.

BALTIMORE, MD. FEB. 26, 1839.

Vol. V.

THIS publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER** and is published at the office, at the N. W. corner of Baltimore and North streets, over the Patriot office, at two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, if paid within one month from the time of subscribing, or \$3 if after that time. All letters to be post paid.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1839.

We are happy to learn, that the committee on manufactures in the legislature of this State, have reported a bill granting a bounty of 10 cents per pound on cocoons, and \$1 per pound on reeled silk raised in the State. While we express our pleasure at the report of this bill, we must be permitted to say, that we consider the bounty on cocoons too low. The law of Georgia grants 50 cents per pound on cocoons.

SILK SOCIETY IN DELAWARE.

It is a pleasant duty to us to record the following notice of the organization of a State Silk Society in this gallant little State, as from the names of its officers we have the best guarantee that we could desire for its onward march. Among them we perceive many of the most distinguished gentlemen in Delaware; men whose moral worth and high standing give them an influence which cannot fail to ensure to the enterprise, in which they have so laudably engaged, entire success. Among such men as comprise the officers of this institution, all of whom are distinguished for their virtues, patriotism and talents, the task would be an invidious one of singling any out, and, therefore, without intending or desiring to do so, we may be permitted to remark, that it gives us unfeigned pleasure to behold at its head, one who, while in the councils of the nation, representing the smallest State in the Union, imparted to her, by the force of his talents, a weight as ponderous as the largest in the sisterhood.

A state convention relative to the growth of silk, was held in Dover, (Delaware,) on Wednesday, the 6th instant, whereof Dr. James W. Thompson was president. Resolutions were adopted, expressing confidence that silk can be profitably made in that state; whereupon a state society was formed, and a constitution adopted.

President—Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Vice Presidents—Dr. James W. Thompson, of New Castle county, Martin W. Bates, of Kent county, and Colonel William D. Waples, of Sussex county.

Treasurer—David Hazzard, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Henry Gibbons.
Recording Secretary—Dr. James S. Naudain.

Executive Committee—For New Castle county—Dr. James W. Thompson, Philip Reybold, Merrit Canby, Dr. Cuthbert S. Green, Sohn Sutton, jr. William H. Jones.

For Kent County—Martain W. Bates, John M. Darby, Ayres Stockley, Henry Todd, Robert H. Moore, Daniel Cowgill.

For Sussex County—Col. William D. Waples, Aaron Marshall, jr. John H. Baker, Nehemiah Redden, Caleb S. Layton, Dr. Henry F. Hall.

[From the United States Gazette.]

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Letters received by the last packet from France, state that the sales of trees and cuttings of the *Morus Multicaulis* has ceased, in consequence of the greatly increasing orders from this country. The nurserymen there, had not been prepared for such unusual and unexpected demands; and, after increasing their prices 200 and 300 per cent. they finally quit selling their plants, at any price, in order to cut them up, to propagate an additional supply for next season.

It has been frequently stated in the papers that the *Morus Multicaulis* is too tender to withstand the severity of the winters in Pennsylvania, and that the Alpine, and Moretti, or *Morus Macrophylla*, were better adapted to this climate. It is believed that this opinion is erroneous, as there are now growing, in the Bartram Botanic Garden, three miles S. W. from Philadelphia, several trees of the two last varieties, which were received from France ten years since (soon after the *Morus Multicaulis* had been procured from Manilla.) The plants were slightly protected from the cold of the first winter, since which they have never been sheltered, nor suffered the least injury from the frost. The largest tree of the *Multicaulis* is 13 feet high, and ten inches in circumference. The leaves are larger than those of the *Macrophylla*, and of a smoother and finer texture;—they are preferred by the silk worms. Both varieties appear to be quite as hardy as the white mulberry (*Morus alba*).

[From the Magazine of Horticulture.]

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE CAULI-FLOWER.

Your Magazine having by this time, an extensive circulation through the different states in the Union, it is not (in my humble opinion) unreasonable to suppose, that, through the perusal of its pages, by your numerous subscribers, a greater amount of practical knowledge has been obtained of the most approved methods of cultivating and propagating rare and choice flowering plants, than could, in any other way, have been so easily acquired.

I beg leave, therefore, to depart from the beaten

track, and offer you a few brief and practical remarks on the propagation and cultivation of the cauliflower, which is not only a very curious flower to examine, but is, when properly cooked one of the most delicious and delicate vegetables of the whole *brassica* or cabbage tribe. The flower alone is the part for which the plant is cultivated; the flower buds form a close round head, and very white, and a good flower will measure from six to ten inches in diameter; but if the flower is cut after it has begun to expand or open, it will, of course, appear larger than what I have stated; but it should be known, that it is by no means so valuable as it was in its firm, close state.

Cauliflowers are raised from seed, sown as early in the spring, on a warm southern aspect, as the frost leaves the ground; again, for the autumn crop, the first week in June, on a northern aspect. Half an ounce of seed, if good, will be sufficient to sow a bed four feet wide, by ten or twelve in length. The soil for the seed bed ought to be light and in good heart, but not too rich with manure; but those who have farms and glass lights could forward the plants at least six weeks, by making a slight hot-bed, and covering the manure about six inches with good fresh mellow loam. About the middle of March sow the seed, being mindful to secure the frame all around with dry litter, laying boards on the top of it to keep out the rain or snow, as well as to secure the soil in the frame from the frost, which might, otherwise, penetrate through and freeze it. Supposing that the seed is sown in a frame, and it having been secured as before advised, the plants will soon make their appearance, when plenty of air must be given, every day when the weather will admit of it, by propping up the glass, in order to make them strong and healthy. The plants by the middle of April will be ready to transplant, which might be done in the same frame they were sown in, if there is not another at hand, by first taking up the plants, carefully, with a trowel, and carrying them to some warm sheltered spot, until you get the frame ready. All that would be necessary to be done, is to remove the soil from the bed, and then to fork it well over, adding a little more manure if the bed is cold; but if the bed has any heat in it, no more will be requisite, as a slight warmth is all that is wanted. After the manure has been nicely levelled with the fork, and beat down solid, replace the soil and rake it smooth; then provide yourself with a board, the width of the frame, placing it on the soil to stand on, in order to pick out the plants about four inches apart; select the strongest first, and so go on, until all of them are transplanted.

As soon as the plants begin to grow, give an abundance of air, every fine day, and water when the ground appears dry. Every warm day, the glass should be taken entirely off the frame. If the weather is fine about the 20th of May, the plants may be put out in the ground, which should

be prepared for their reception, to fruit or head. A mellow, loamy soil should be prepared, that has had a bountiful supply of well decomposed or rotten manure; holes may be opened about two and a half feet apart, from centre to centre, and about twelve in diameter, taking out six or eight inches of the soil, and filling it with the kind of manure spoken of, and mixing the under soil and the manure well together. By taking the plants carefully from the bed, with a hollow trowel, they will receive but a trifling check, if any, when transplanted.

The plants must now be kept in a growing state by giving them plenty of manure water (which might be easily obtained in any farmer's yard) three or four times a week, if there should be a continuance of hot dry weather. This is where the whole secret lies, in the growing of the cauliflower, i. e., to keep the plants growing from the time of planting, until you perceive the flower has attained a sufficient size for cutting.

If the seed is sown in the open ground in June, a similar mode of culture should be followed in the transplanting, and final planting, as recommended above. These plants will not begin to show their heads or blossoms until late in the autumn; but if any of them should not complete their growth, they will do nearly as well as in the open ground, if placed in a good cellar where there is a good portion of light. Remove them carefully, and place the roots in good earth, and the operation is completed.

Plants for producing an early crop in the spring, should be protected in cold frames during the winter. The seed should be sown the latter part of July, or the beginning of August. The plants may be set out in No. 2 pots; and upon the approach of cold weather, they should be set in a frame and protected from frost. Take advantage of every warm day in January and February, to open the frame, and in the month of March they may be removed to a declining hot-bed, where they should be turned out of the pots into the soil. Here they may remain until the middle or latter part of April when they may be removed to a warm spot in the open ground, as before advised. If a hollow trowel is used, and the plants are taken up with a good ball of earth, they will not suffer in transplanting. Hoe and water, if the weather should be dry, and by the end of May, or early in June, fine heads of flowers may be obtained, thus keeping up a succession the year round. In large private establishments, or where they are raised for the market, they may be grown in deep frames, where they will be fit for cutting the latter part of April. At Mr. Cushing's cauliflowers are cut for the table as early as March, and the supply kept up the whole season by successive sowings, as here recommended. A good mellow soil, and plenty of water, during our hot summers, are the only requisites to ensure fine heads of flowers.

In another article, I shall give the cultivation of that fine vegetable, the Brussels sprouts.

Yours,
J. W. RUSSELL.
Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Jan. 1839.

RAISING ROOTS.

The cultivation of roots is becoming a very important branch of husbandry, among the farmers of the New England States. It is now rendered

certain that with good cultivation 5 or 600 bushels of Ruta Baga can be raised to the acre at a cost not exceeding four or five cents per bushel. The value of this crop in supplying neat stock, sheep, and swine with food through our long winters is just beginning to be appreciated. Its value is differently estimated by persons who have used it. Some think that forty bushels are equal to a ton of hay—others consider them as good as oats pound for pound. A gentleman who made some very accurate experiments in feeding them to his team of four oxen found it to be full equal to half its weight in corn meal. There is one fact in which all agree, that is; cattle that are fed, plentifully on roots during the winter, are not so liable to have those diseases which are generally prevalent among cattle in the spring.

The only opportunity we ever had, of witnessing the advantages of feeding roots was with a cow, which resulted in a firm conviction of their utility. Instead of becoming poor in the spring, she left the barn in excellent condition—gave a much larger mass of milk through the winter than usual; and instead of going dry six or eight weeks before calving as she always had done before, she gave milk to the very day she calved, and during the next summer she gave nearly a third more than she had ever given before in the same time on equally as good keeping.—*Maine Farmer.*

S.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

A friend in Penobscot County, requested us to procure him some wheat that would not rust. Knowing that Mr. Jewett of Windsor, raised a valuable kind, we wrote to him respecting it, and received the following reply, which we think contains valuable information and ought to be made public. He will therefore, excuse us for publishing it.

If he will be so kind as to inform us, or rather the farmers through our paper, how he prepares his seed for sowing—quantity to the acre—kind and quantity of manure—general quality of the soil on which it is sown, and quantity produced to the acre, &c. he will perform a good act.

Windsor, Feb. 1st, 1839.

MR. SEAVEY:—I received your lines yesterday respecting seed wheat. All I can say is, my wheat is the true Black Sea Wheat and when you see it growing you will know it from any other by observing about one sixteenth part of the heads being short and square as a square block with four or six rows on a head. The kernel is large and full. It generally makes from forty-seven, to fifty pounds of flour, whiter and better than any other kind I ever had. It has never been known to rust as yet; it has been sowed in almost all situations in this vicinity, side by side with other wheat, and the other wheat has been hardly worth reaping, but this was good and full, and not a particle of rust on it. I sold at Gardiner last year, what I could spare at \$3.00 per bushel. I shall sell this year at \$2.50.—*Maine Farmer.*

J. JEWETT.

Remedy for Sprains, Bruises &c.—As it frequently happens that severe swellings occur from bruises, sprains, &c., I take the liberty to send you a receipt which has, in various instances,

within my own sphere of observation, produced the most rapid and extraordinary relief. It was tried a few days ago, upon the foot of a gentleman who was suffering agony from a violent sprain, and afforded instantaneous relief. I have used it with great success in dispelling fistulous swellings upon horses. It has never, with me, failed to reduce the swelling unless pus had formed. Its simplicity has caused it to be rejected by some, but, as it can do no harm, and as the materials are at hand, it can at least be tried. It is a mixture of one pint of soft soap; a pint of good vinegar; a handful of common salt, and a table spoonful of powdered nitre; put them into a common white basin, and bathe the part affected. I have never used it where the skin is abraded, as most probably violent pain would ensue. If, upon trial, you deem it worthy of publication, I shall be pleased to see it in the pages of the widely circulated Cultivator.

T. F. NELSON.

Virginia, 1838.

Mulberry Trees and their Prices.—Some cases have recently been made in New York of foreign mulberry trees, which have surprised people. They have been sold at 15, 20 and 35 cents each tree, and some trees even less than either of these sums. We have taken some pains to enquire about these trees so that the facts might be known, and have now before us a specimen of them from New York. They were imported from France, were grown on a clay soil, and are small, stunted trees, averaging from one to two feet in height. There were about 25,000 of these trees sold, or rather forced off in the market, for the reasons, that they were wretched trees and were very badly sprouted. So much for the trees sold at auction in New York in the winter when nobody wishes to purchase. There is another fact, which leads people to think that the market is now to be glutted with trees. Fifty-five tons of trees have just arrived from France, comprising nearly all the trees that could be collected in the kingdom. They are tons measurement and not weight, and what is remarkable, a friend who inspected them in the ship, says two thirds out of the 100,000 are dead trees. They were packed in kiln-dried sand, and the large part of them are worthless and most of them are small. Nearly all the trees in Europe have been bought up for the American market, and what is more, there must be a scarcity there, or they never would import such small, miserable affairs. What we have stated above is authentic, and any one of our friends can see specimens of these French trees now in our possession.—*Northampton Courier.*

A Good Week's Work.—Mr. John Kenworthy brought to our office this week, eighteen pounds of butter, of an excellent quality, which Mr. Kenworthy made by one cow. The cow is a modest American animal, with no great pretensions, but which, like most American females, is better than she looks, though she looks well enough for any body. Mr. Kenworthy's place is near the Friends' Asylum, Oxford township. So much for treating the cows well.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Never feed potatoes to stock without boiling or steaming them, as this increases their nutritive qualities.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.**PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.**

Considerable surprise has been manifested in various quarters, at the continued high prices of grain and other articles of food; and much ingenuity has been displayed in tracing the effect of prices to their probable causes. With some the cause is a failure of crops; others will have the high prices originated in monopoly and speculation; they have been charged upon the banks or the government; in short there is scarcely a cause capable of any effect in producing such a result, which have not been brought forward to account for present prices. While all these have had their weight in producing the effects we witness, we think the most important of the whole, the relation existing between production and consumption, has been comparatively overlooked.

Agriculture lies at the basis of all interests; the production of food being of paramount importance; but the relative prosperity of that interest, or rather the price of agricultural productions, is depending on the number or demand of the other classes of the community, such as the mechanic, commercial, or manufacturing interests. The price of provisions will usually, therefore correspond to the relative numbers employed in these grand divisions; the first, or the farmers, being the producers; the latter, or the several classes enumerated, being the consumers. If in any community all were producers, it is clear the demand would be only that of the individual producers. In a community if all were manufacturers or mechanics, all consumers and non-producers, the result may be easily imagined. If in this community, the producing class exceeded the others, provisions would be low, as the demand must of course be limited; if the consuming class preponderated the price of provisions must rise. Partial failures in the crop; fluctuations in the money market; and other causes may aid in influencing or in increasing the operation of this cause, but their effect can be but temporary, as they never exist for any length of time. On the contrary, inequality between the production and consumption, is, from the nature of the case, more permanent, as the business and habits of large masses of men are changed slowly and at long intervals.

The prices of agricultural produce which have existed for a year or two in this country, and which appear to have excited so much surprise, we consider the natural result of a disparity between the production and the consumption, the latter exceeding the former. The producers of food, or in other words the farmers, have not increased in a ratio corresponding to that of the consumers, or the other classes in our country, have increased in a greater proportion than that of the farmers, and taken with the other non-producers of food, and no other result than what we witness could have been anticipated. A large proportion of the sons of farmers have chosen the other kinds of business or professions named, to that of their parents; manufactures, commerce, mechanics, the professions, and in too many instances, living by 'hook or by crook,' have been preferred to the honorable occupation of the farmer, and as a necessary consequence, the producers find themselves more and more masters of the field, and able to fix their own prices.

Farmers can never rely on themselves for sup-

port; they may from their farms produce what is absolutely necessary to eat, drink and wear, but, for many of the articles that the conventional codes of society have rendered necessary to appearance and comfort, all the principal luxuries of life they must depend on others; and on those consumers they must rely for the sale of their surplus produce. It is the real interest of the farmer, therefore, to be satisfied with good profits on his labor, and not by charging exorbitant rates, drive so great a proportion of the other classes from their pursuits, and compel them to become farmers, as to materially change the ratio now existing between producer and consumer. Consumers are the source of prosperity to the farmer; they are the life of agriculture. In the demand consequent on general prosperity, agriculture always expands and flourishes; without such demand it is, and must be, contracted, its operations inactive, and its returns profitless. Of all classes, farmers are the most truly independent; but perfect independence is truly a Utopian dream. Dependence is a primary condition or element of society, and the last could not exist without the first. The dependence between the producer and the consumer is mutual so far as profit is concerned; and it is idle for the latter to blame the former for prices when the remedy that alone can correct the inequality when it exists, is in his own hands; he too must become a producer. If the population engaged in commerce, in manufacturers, mechanics, or the professions, could not live without the farmer, we too should remember that without their aid our business would be of little value in the production of wealth, and that their mouths are as essential an item in agricultural prosperity, as fields covered with crops, or barns bursting with plenty.

Stretches in Sheep.—The editor of the *Maine Farmer* gives the opinion of a very intelligent farmer, as to this disorder, that it is caused by costiveness, which is produced by a change from green to dry food when the sheep come to the barn; and that green food, such as potatoes, turnips, &c. will relieve it. He thinks such diet will entirely prevent it.

Yankee Farmer.

Silk.—The Savannah Georgian publishes copious extracts from a Journal kept by a Mr. Bolzius, in Effingham, Ga., as far back as 1736, by which it appears that Gov. Oglethorpe then made very strenuous efforts to encourage the cultivation of the Mulberry, and that a considerable quantity of Silk was actually raised there; at that early period. The following is an extract from the Journal.

"The Mulberry trees commence putting forth their tender leaves. Our people are now vigorously occupied in making due preparation for the production of silk. They become more and more stimulated to attend to this business from the increasing dimensions of the trees, and a more ample supply of leaves. The soil and climate are well adapted for the purpose, and I am only surprised that so few in this country attend to the useful concern.

"Mrs. Bolzius, with the assistance of a female, had, during one season made upwards of 100 pounds of silk in the balls, whilst she acknowledged

ed to have experienced the employment agreeable, rather than irksome. In the course of five weeks the whole work is completed into the process of spinning."

Apples for Hogs. As the apples usually given to hogs are very liable to decay, it is much better to put them under cover in a cold place, where they will freeze and remain frozen, than to put them in the cellar where they will be liable to rot. —Frozen apples, when warmed, are probably as good for hogs as tho' they were sound. We heard a farmer, who wintered his hogs in good condition mostly on apples, say that frozen apples, warmed, were preferred by his hogs to sound ones, when both kinds were given them. We think that apples and apple pumace, as the principal ingredients in the food of hogs, is the cheapest food that can be raised for them; this food should be cooked, and bran meal, &c. mixed with it.

[*Genesee Far.*]

Josiah Stevens, Esq. New Hampshire Secretary of State, raised last season on one acre of light soil upon his farm in Newport, very near thirty bushels of the common bearded wheat. He sowed upon this acre four bushels of dry slacked lime made at Wethersfield, Vt. Mr. Stevens is of opinion that his crop of wheat was doubled in consequence of the application of the lime. One bushel and a half of seed was sowed.

Cure for the Sore Tongue in Horses.—Take a bunch of rags, and wash the mouth of the horse, effectually, with warm soap-suds, made very strong; after which anoint the tongue with spirits of turpentine, with a feather. A few applications of the suds and turpentine will effect a cure.

CURE FOR THE SWINEA.

Having a horse affected with this disease, and having in vain tried rowelling, bleeding, &c., we were advised to cut his shoulder to the bone; but it seemed barbarous, and we did not do it. The horse having been lame and unfit for service about two months, the old man who proposed the above remedy, came and proposed to perform the operation himself, which he did, by cutting a gash with a sharp knife, of about two inches, midway from the withers to the point of the shoulder, to the bone. He then rubbed spirits of turpentine in the wound, and let the horse loose. He soon got well, and so remained while we kept him.

MOUNTAIN FARMER.

Dec. 25, 1838.

P. S. I have a field infested with black locust sprouts, which I have not been able to destroy. It would oblige me, if you, or some of your readers, who know how they may be got rid of, would inform me through the medium of your paper.

M. F.

It is said that to strip the bark from the top branches down to the roots, when the tree is in full bloom, will effectually destroy the locust sprout. If any of our readers know an easier or better remedy we should be glad to hear from them.—*Edt. Ten. Far.*

MAPLE SUGAR.

The following directions for obtaining sap, and sugar from the rock maple, were handed us by a friend. We do not expect to teach our New Hampshire and Vermont friends how to tap the maple, still it is possible they may derive some new ideas, as all do not adopt the same course in manufacturing the sugar. This mode of tapping with an auger has been practised for many years, but we were not before aware that the auger should not separate more than half an inch into the sap wood. It is possible in this age of honeyed words and sugar-mania that some may wish to be sweetened with the sap of the rock maple tree that may be reared with their own hands by the road side. This is one of the cleanest and most beautiful of our forest trees, and may be propagated and transplanted with as much ease and safety as any tree which we have cultivated.—*Edt. Boston Cultivator.*

It is commonly in February or the first days of the month of March that the work of making maple sugar is begun the time when the sap begins to rise though the earth may be covered with snow, and it flows nearly two months before the tree begins to show any vegetation. Having chosen a central place in respect to the trees that are to furnish the sap, a shed is raised, called a sugar camp.—Its object is to shelter from the weather the cauldrons in which the operation is carried on, and the persons who direct it. One or more augers of about three quarters of an inch diameter, some small spout to receive the sap, tubes of alder or sumac of eight or ten inches, open on two thirds their length, and proportioned to the size of the augers, buckets to empty the spouts and carry the sap to the camp, cauldrons of the content of fifteen or sixteen gallons, moulds proper to receive the syrup when thickened to the point suitable to be transformed into loaf, finally axes to cut and prepare the combustibles, are the principal utensils necessary to this work.

The trees are perforated obliquely from below, upward at eighteen or twenty inches from the ground, with two or three parallel holes at four or five inches distance one from the other. It is necessary to take care that the auger does not penetrate more than a half inch into the wood, observation having proved that there is a greater flow of sap at this depth than at greater or less. It is recommended also, and it is the custom to pierce them in the part of the trunk facing south.—This practice, though well known to be preferable, is not always followed.

The spouts, of the content of two or three gallons, are most commonly made, in the northern States, of white pine, white or black ash, or maple. The chesnut, the oak, and especially the black walnut and butternut must not be employed for this use, because the sap is easily charged with the coloring part, and even with a degree of bitterness with which these woods are impregnated. A spout is placed on the ground at the foot of each tree to receive the sap that flows by the two tubes introduced into the holes made with the auger. It is collected daily and carried to the camp, where it is deposited temporarily in casks, from which it is drawn to fill the cauldrons. It must always be boiled in course of the two or three first days after it is drawn from the

tree, being susceptible of readily entering into fermentation, especially if the temperature is moderate. They proceed to the evaporation by a brisk fire, taking care to skim it during the boiling, and they add to the richness of the liquor, by the successive addition of a new quantity of sap, until that finally acquiring a syrupy consistence, it is passed after cooling, through a covering or any other woollen stuff, to separate the impurities with which it may be changed.

Some persons recommend not to heat it to the last degree of boiling till twelve hours; others, on the contrary, think it may be done at once. In either case, they pour the syrupy liquor into a cauldron, which is to be but three quarters filled, and by a brisk and well kept up fire they bring it readily to the degree of consistence required to be poured into the moulds destined to receive it. It is known to have arrived at this period when taking some drops between the fingers, they perceive some small grains. If in this last boiling the liquor boils over, a small piece of lard or butter is thrown into the cauldron, which makes it immediately subside. When the molasses has flowed from the moulds, this sugar is no more deliquescent than the brown sugar of the colonies.

The process above described is exactly the same, whether the sap is drawn from the sugar maple or the red or white maple: but these two last species must furnish double the sap to make the same quantity of sugar.

Different circumstances contribute to render the crop of sugar more or less abundant. Thus a very cold and dry winter is more productive than when the season has been very variable and very moist. It has been observed also that when during the night it has frozen very hard that on the following day the air is very dry and clear, the sap flows in great abundance, and that then a tree gives two to three gallons in twenty-four hours. It is estimated that three persons may tend two hundred and fifty trees, which give one thousand pounds of sugar, or about four pounds to a tree, which, however, does not appear to be always the case with those engaged in the business; for many farmers on the Ohio assure us that they do not obtain but about two pounds.

Trees which grow in low and moist places give more sap, but less charged with saccharine principle than those situated on hills and slopes. They draw proportionably more from those situated in the midst of fields or the length of inclosures from habitations. It is remarked also that when the districts where they annually make sugar are deprived of other kinds of trees, they obtain more favorable results even from unthrifty sugar maples.

Fine Mutton. We saw a few mornings since in the market of Mr. Samuel Pine, three fore quarters of mutton, which would have made an alderman's mouth water. Two of them were of a four year old sheep, and the other of a lamb, or a one year old. On the ribs the fat was at least two inches thick. The two saddles had been purchased for the New-York market, at 18d per pound and came to \$22 50. The sheep were fatted by Col. George Vanderbelt, of this town.

Poughkeepsie Tel.

How can I make the most money from my land? is a question which every farmer should put to himself. The following remarks will aid him in answer.

A great change has been made in cultivating the soil. Twenty or thirty years ago we raised wheat, wheat, wheat—then we raised rye, rye, and a few oats, peas and buckwheat; and then, in a great many places, we made fuel of our forests, gave our lands to the commons, and removed to the West, where again we could raise wheat, and then rye, and end with oats and buckwheat.

Such has been our system of agriculture, and such the rotation of crops. But a change has come over the land. We are learning to recover soils, and raise a great variety of crops.

Great attention is now paid to the culture of roots. The potatoe, ruta бага, mangel wurtzel, carrot and parsnip, are piercing the earth, where once stood a few half-starved spears of rye, or white beans.

By this change in agriculture, the land is made to produce ten times its former yield; and the cultivation of roots is now considered as one of the tests of good farming. Roots prepare the land finely for other crops. They possess the greatest value as an article for food. They enable the farmer to keep ten times the stock that grass would support; and he who neglects roots now, is not a good farmer.

The following will show how much food can be raised from one acre by cultivating roots:

The Messrs. Bullocks, near Albany, from four acres have taken 4000 bushels of ruta бага. A gentleman in New Jersey, from two acres, had 2000 bushels.

Mr. Bement, of Albany, well known for his patriotic efforts in the cause of agriculture, has produced roots weighing 24½ pounds. Edward Miller, of Albany, has raised at the rate of 1320 bushels per acre. The agent of the Land Company, at Bath, Steuben county, raised at the rate of 1220 bushels per acre. R. Gorden, in the Farmer and Mechanic, states his crop at 1510 on an acre.

Of the mangel-wurtzel, crops of from 1000 to 2000 bushels per acre have been repeatedly raised. It is probable that of this root more tons have been produced on an acre, than of any other. The carrot does not fall much behind the field beet in productiveness. Mr. Beach, of Marcellus, has raised at the rate of 2300 bushels to the acre; and Edward Miller, of Albany county, 1680 bushels. In what other way could we have obtained so much animal food?

It should be remembered that what has been done in cultivating the earth, may be done again; and that the productive powers of the soil are not diminished; and more than all, that with 200 bushels potatoes, 500 of ruta бага, or carrot, and the same of mangel-wurtzel to the acre, and suitable soils, these amounts will most surely be exceeded; root crops are far more profitable than any other; corn or grain, or hay crops.

"What should be the reason," said a respectable farmer, in conversation the other day with another farmer, "that with a less quantity of land under cultivation, you can keep so much more stock in proportion than I am able to do, and at the same time, produce such quantities of grain?"

"My roots do it," was the reply. "I fattened my

pork on boiled apples and potatoes, finishing with corn or ground barley; I fattened my beef on turnips; I feed my horses with turnips or carrots, unless put to hard labor during the winter, when I allow them oats; and I separate early in the season my lambs from the rest of the flock, and feed them with turnips. By adopting this course I rarely lose an animal, and the expense of keeping my whole stock is considerably lessened."

Now will not every man who reads this, consider the subject? Try the experiment. He who suspects all changes must abide old evils. Manufactures are improving, education is progressing, and the world is on the advance. If the farmers do not wake up, they will be trodden on and crushed by this march of improvement. The farmer's profession, in its nature, is the most noble and independent of any; let it be so in practice.—*Common School Almanac.*

BEACH-HILL, JACKSON CO., TEN. }
December 10, 1835. }

DEAR SIR.—I last spring procured as much of the Baden corn from the original grower, as would plant four acres of ground. I planted the corn in a piece of rolling ground that had been in constant cultivation twenty two years, then lay idle in pasturage three or four years to fill up the small washed places, and reclaim it from its exhausted state.—Early in the spring I broke up the ground with a cast iron mould board plough.

Before planting, harrowed the ground each way with a curved tooth harrow; checked it off five feet distance each way; dropped the corn and covered the grains with a double handful of rotted stable manure; then harrowed the ground again. After the corn came up, harrowed the ground twice over with the curve five tooth harrow; next working lapped the earth to the corn with a two horse plough; two more harrowings finished the cultivation. The corn grew luxuriantly; has a large stalk, with from three to eight ears on the stalk; the blade over the size of common corn, and continues green later in the season. I carefully gathered and measured the corn made off this four acres, and from the tub measured sixty four barrels, which is eighty bushels per acre. Had none been destroyed by hogs and horses, I believe I would have made eighty five bushels per acre. I believe it a valuable corn if planted in good ground and well cultivated.

I dropped three grains and left but two stalks in the hill.
JAS. W. SMITH.

From the New England Farmer.

SOWING CORN BROADCAST, SUMMER SOILING, &c.

MR. EDITOR.—By summer soiling European writers mean the cutting of green food for cattle and feeding it out without curing. And European writers frequently enlarge upon the advantages of this practice.

Some of the advantages of summer soiling are said to be the following:—The same ground will furnish food for cattle, in the proportion of from 3 to 5 by summer soiling, where but one would be kept without it.

The cattle kept in well shaded yards, or well ventilated stables will be guarded from the biting flies, and the scorching sun, and will feed in com-

parative comfort, and of course will thrive on a smaller amount of food. By summer soiling also the quantity of manure may be used at any time and place which is desired. The keeper will find however, that it is somewhat more laborious to cut green food, and to place it in the mangers before the cattle, than it is to turn the cattle into the field and let them select and trample down for themselves. But in this country there seemed to be a difficulty in finding a succession of green crops for summer soiling through the season, particularly in the latter part of summer. To obviate this difficulty a gentleman of New London, Conn. sowed southern long kernelled, or horse tooth corn.

This corn came on after the first crops of grass were gone, and it came on too at a time when pastures were frequently dead and dried up. I have now been a number of years in the practice of sowing horse tooth corn, broadcast, for summer soiling, and the following experiment made two years ago, was attended with results very similar to the common results of experiments made in other years:—

EXPERIMENT.—On the 15th June 1836, about 16 square rods of ground which had been well manured, and well ploughed, were sown broadcast with horse tooth corn, at the rate of four bushels of seed to the acre. The seed was then lightly ploughed in with a small horse plough, after which the ground was harrowed and rolled.

On the 16th of August following we began to cut up the above described ground. The crop which grew from the 16 rods of ground before mentioned afforded forage for a horse from the 19th of August to the 8th of October, and also afforded the principal part of the food for a cow from the 5th September to the 8th of October. Making 50 days keeping for the horse and 33 days for the cow.

On the 5th of September when this corn was from 5 to 8 feet high, but had not eared or tasselled out, the produce of one square rod was cut up, and while green it weighed 375 lbs. This was at the rate 30 tons to the acre. This 375 lbs. which was cut from one square rod of ground was dried and on the 27th October, 1836, it weighed 86½ lbs. which is at the rate of 13,800 lbs. or 6 9-10 tons to the acre.

An acre of horse tooth corn, sowed in this way on good ground, would probably afford green forage for 30 cows a month, or for 8 horses the same length of time. And we think such a crop of corn stalks, is far superior to any crop of guinea grass, or cow cabbage, which we could reasonably expect to grow in this country. It is proper to remark here however, that in order to make the horse active and strong for business, a little provender is very useful.

While the horse was eating the corn stalks as before mentioned, he was allowed two quarts of shelled corn per day, and with this allowance he was more active and strong for business than when he had his two quarts of shelled corn, and as much good dry hay as he would eat. I may add, that though cows eat the green corn stalks voraciously for the first two or three days, if kept wholly on the green stalks they are apt to get cloyed, and afterwards not to eat as well. The stalks are not easily cured into good dry fodder.

The advantage of sowing the horse tooth corn, instead of some of the smaller sorts, are, the horse tooth corn being a taller kind makes a much greater amount of fodder.

It is a later kind, and therefore keeps green, and in a fit condition to be foddered out much longer, than the earlier sorts.

There is considerable difference in the sweetness of the stalks of different kinds of corn. And it might be worth the attention of Agricultural philosophers to make experiments to decide, not only which kind of corn-stalks yields the greatest number of pounds to the acre, but also which yields the greatest amount of nourishment to the acre.

For those who are apt to be short for summer pasture, particularly in August and September, will not the cultivation of a patch of horse tooth corn, sown broadcast, be found to be a matter of considerable practical importance?

Yours, respectfully,

ASA M. HOLT.

East Haddam, 15th August, 1835.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

LIME.

MR. EDITOR.—Your Cabinet, which is even now I believe the best publication on farming in this country, might be rendered more generally useful, I am sure, if your correspondents (who are numerous and able) would always state the grounds on which they form their opinions. Advice, unsupported by example, is seldom followed; nor is the fact that the persons who give it, most frequently use fictitious names, any incentive to its adoption, especially as the statements and conclusions made by them, however true, appear ridiculous and absurd. If your contributors would all substantiate their statements (by a relation) as I have intimated before, of the facts and experiments on which they are founded, and give too their names and residences, so that people may know on whom they depend, a very great stumbling block to the usefulness of your paper would be removed.

These reflections were produced by the singular circumstance, that although the Farmers' Cabinet abounds with testimony in favor of using lime, yet in this vicinity there are very few indeed who have been prevailed upon by it to give this invaluable manure a trial.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you think the following extract from my Journal (free at least from the above objection) will have any tendency to arouse the people of this section of country to their own interest, you are requested to give it a place in your periodical.

In the spring of 1835, I planted a field containing 25 acres of land, in corn; this field was a light and sandy soil, and had been in corn, oats, and pasture, without any admixture of clover, or manure, successively for a number of years; four hundred and seventy-five bushels of corn was received from this field this season, which was considered an uncommon large crop; the following spring this field was sown in oats, which at harvest was in some places scarcely worth cutting; the following fall it was sown in wheat, and in the spring following I sowed it in clover; the result of the wheat crop was, that I did not receive as much as was sown, and thinking the clover not worth keeping for the scythe, it was pastured until fall.

Profiting by former experience, I now determined to apply lime to this field; accordingly in

The spring (1838) I had it well ploughed, and 800 bushels of stone lime carefully spread upon twenty acres of the same. It was then harrowed well until in good order, after which it was struck out lightly four feet square for planting corn, which was done from the first to the fifth of May. (My reasons for adopting the above method was, that the land being poor, and having, the fall previous to liming, been manured, I thought, by flushing it in the spring, and spreading the lime on top, and harrowing well, would be the best plan to produce a good crop of corn, as well as to improve the land speedily; and I would observe that the corn was not cultivated so much as I wished, owing to a storm which knocked it about so as to render it impossible to continue cultivating it.) I was careful in leaving but two stalks in each hill.—The corn on the twenty acres which had been limed, suffered but little, if any, from the severe drought which took place this season; but the corn on the five acres having no lime on, suffered very much. The corn was cut up and shocked in the month of September, and husked out and measured in November. The corn was very dry and good. The result of this crop was 743 bushels from the twenty acres which were limed, manured, &c. and 80 bushels from the five acres having no lime on, making in the whole, 823 bushels of corn. It is the conviction of many farmers, that the corn crops this season would have been much larger, had not the drought taken place.

Let us now contrast this last crop of corn with the former one, and show the difference as to the land which was limed, manured, &c., and the land which was not, as the soil of this field was alike in quality previous to the above improvement.

1835. Produce of 20 acres, 19 bushels per acre,	bus. 380
1838. Produce of 20 acres, 37 bushels per acre,	743
	363
Or, produce of the whole 25 acres in 1835,	475
1838. Do. of 20 acres, and 16 bushels per acre on 5 acres not limed, 80 bushels,	803
	328

Showing a difference between the former and the last crop, from 20 acres, of 363 bushels; and a difference between the former crop from the whole field, and the last crop, of 328 bushels.

It will appear then, Mr. Editor, that I have received this season 363 bushels of corn more from twenty acres of this field than the former crop, which was received from the same twenty acres. Or, taking in the five acres, which had no lime on, I received an overplus this season of 328 bushels, there being that number of bushels of corn from the field, more than at the former crop.

We will now make some estimate as to the cost of the lime, and I think it costs nothing to those who use it judiciously upon their land. We will take into this estimate the overplus corn from the twenty acres of land which was limed, the overplus of which is 363 bushels.

Dr. Land (twenty acres.)
1838, May 1. To amount paid for 800 bushels of lime, delivered, \$200.00

To spreading lime, &c. 8 00
For Interest on the money, 7 months, 7 00

Supra, Cr.

By 363 bushels of corn, at 75 cts. \$272 25

By balance remaining on overplus corn, \$57 25
Thus it will appear, that after paying for the lime, and for carting and spreading it, and allowing the interest on the money paid, there still remains a balance from the overplus corn the sum of \$57.25, which will amply pay for all extra labor and expense that the raising of this overplus of corn may be charged with. If such then is the case, which is to me as clear as two and two make four, how is it that lime "costs too much," which appears to be the hobby horse upon which too many land holders in our neighborhood ride upon; and for which reason it is not used upon their lands. There are a few individuals here who have lately given it a trial, and they have been fully satisfied as to the powerful effects of this invaluable mineral upon their land; and I hope that the time is not far distant when many of our landholders in this neighborhood will give it a trial. We shall not then fear but what our section of country will advance too in the march of improvement.

R. M. BLACK.

Pencader Hun., N. Castle Co., Del., Dec. 25, 1838.

From the Cultivator.

CORN CROP.

Volney, Oswego co., Nov. 27, 1838.

Mr. Buel—Sir—I saw in your March number of the Cultivator, a premium offered on several articles of agriculture; I therefore send you a statement of one acre of corn raised by me this season, hoping that if I do not prove a successful competitor, the cause of agriculture may receive an additional witness in its behalf. The soil is a warm gravel; the corn was the twelve rowed yellow variety. About the 1st of May, I carried on and spread, all over the ground, seventeen loads of stable and barn-yard unfermented manure, ploughed before the manure dried; bushed and harrowed the ground well, being careful not to disturb the sod, which had lain to pasture four years; and on the 14th and 15th of May, planted the same, three feet and 3 inches apart each way. It was dressed with seven bushels of good unleached house ashes, mixed with one and a half bushels of plaster, when it made its appearance above ground. On the 10th June, went through between the rows both ways with cultivator; 18th June, cultivator both ways, then thinned to four stalks in each hill, and hoed out the weeds. On the 3d July, cultivator both ways, and commenced hoeing; put no more earth about the hills than we took from them, but carefully cleaned out all the weeds from the hills. The seed was prepared by rolling in tar water and plaster. The corn was cut up the 1st of September, at the ground, and shoked in small shocks, and on the 25th it was husked and housed.

The product is 110 bushels of first rate corn, and 6 bushels of second rate, making in all 116 bushels of corn, and four loads of stalks per acre.

EXPENSE OF CROP.

Ploughing 1 day and board,	\$2 00
Bushing and harrowing 1 day,	2 00
Planting 1 1/2 days,	1 13
Hoeing 4 days,	3 00
Horse and hand with cultivator 2 days,	2 00
Cutting and shocking 2 days,	1 50
Husking and housing 8 days,	6 00
Ashes and plaster,	1 25
Interest on land at \$50 per acre,	3 50
Thrashing corn 3 days,	2 25
17 loads manure at 25 cents,	\$4 25
Carting and spreading,	4 25

Deduct 2-3ds for succeeding crops, 5 66
—2 84

Total charges, \$27 47

VALUE OF CROP.

110 bushels sound corn, at 6s. 6d.	\$89 37 1/2
6 do. soft corn, at 3s.	2 25
4 loads stalks, at 8s.	4 00

Deduct charges, \$95 62 1/2
27 47

Nett profit, \$68 15 1/2
WILLIAM INGALL.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named William Ingall, and believe him to be a person of veracity, and that the truth of his statement may be depended on.

AARON G. FISH, Justice.

PRICE OF CLOVER SEED IN KENTUCKY.

Clover seed is held at \$25 a bushel in this place. This monstrous price is the result of various causes—first, the limited supply from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and second, the difficulty of transportation, owing to the low state of the Ohio river. The latter cause is not now, however, in operation, as the late rains have rendered the streams navigable, and a reduction of the price of seed may be calculated upon. But it is stated that, in addition to the crop of seed being shortened by the unprecedented drought of last summer, an unusual quantity has been shipped abroad, and that the price cannot materially decline even after the resumption of navigation. We have no statistics on this subject, and the consumers must look to the facts for themselves; but we have no doubt the high prices demanded the last and present season for this article, will open the eyes of our farmers to the necessity of producing their own supplies; and if this result should be effected, the evil of the present high prices will prove an ultimate blessing, for a vast sum will be saved to the state which would otherwise be sent out of it. We entreat our readers to consider whether they would not subserve their own interests in saving from their clover fields enough seed for their own use, instead of trusting to the capricious supplies, and more capricious prices of that furnished us out of the state. It need not trouble our farmers to know how to get out and clean the seed, for we have the experience of some of the best cultivators in Kentucky, that it is better sown in the chaff than cleaned; and the only necessity

of cleaning is, to prepare the article for export.—In Kentucky, we shall not probably want to engage in the export of this article; but if we did, we can learn the processes of cleaning as well as any other people. We repeat the hope, expressed last season, that no Kentucky farmer will ever buy a pound of clover seed, who has a field from which he can save enough for sowing the following year.—*Franklin Farmer.*

A two year old colt has lately been sold in Kentucky for \$20,000.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscriber offers for sale 16,000 Mulberry Trees and 200,000 cuttings, warranted to be the genuine *Morus Multicaulis*. The trees are remarkably healthy and will be delivered at such time as will suit the convenience of purchasers. Orders (for not less than 100 trees) from the country will be promptly attended to.

M. POTTER,

46 South Charles street.

fe26

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durning & Co. encouraged by the favors shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders.

J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price \$25.—any new machine coming into market may be obtained to order.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Baltimore, rear of Messrs. Dismore & Kyle.

fe 26

A SETTER FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a thorough bred Setter, eleven months old. He has been but little hunted but gives indication of making a first rate dog. He comes of a strain remarkable for their fine performance in the field, and is a beautiful rich brown white in the breast and face. His price is \$30. All applications by letter must be post paid.

fe 26

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

SEEDS, PLANTS, FLOWERS.

The subscriber offers for sale at his establishment a fresh supply of GARDEN SEEDS of the very best quality; those that cannot be grown in this country he imports direct from Europe from a source that can be relied on.

Besides a large collection of GREENHOUSE, hardy ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, and Bulbous Roots, and a choice collection of the very finest double Dahlias offered for sale, all on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Also on hand a few bushels of ITALIAN RYE GRASS, with 100 bush. ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT, of the true kind. All orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, or any thing appertaining to his establishment will be strictly attended to, by

JOHN FEAST,

Florist & Seedsman, cor. of Lexington and Pine sts.

ja 22 tf

Baltimore.

ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL.

Price per single copy, 37½ cts.—to dealers who take 100 copies or more, a deduction of 33½ per cent. discount will be made; to those who take a less number, 20 per ct. will be allowed.

Address E. P. Roberts & S. Sands, Farmer & Gardener office, Baltimore, Md.

CLAIRMOUNT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

The subscriber offers for sale a general assortment of grafted FRUIT TREES, as usual—amongst them are 20,000 thrifty Peach Trees, of good size for transplanting, of the most choice varieties; Catawba, Isabella and other choice Grape Plants, two and three years old, at reduced prices by the hundred; English Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry and Strawberry Plants. Also, many thousands of Ornamental Trees, suitable for planting in streets and lawns, 8 to 15 feet high, of the following sorts—Chinese Alantus, or Tree of Heaven; Silver leaf and Tulip Poplar; Silverleaf Sugar, red flowering and Ashleaf Maple; English, Dutch and Scotch Elm, European and American Linden; Common and Pinkflowering Locust; Catalpa; Paper Mulberry, and the much admired European Larch; White and Red Flowering Horse Chestnut; English and other Walnut, Macclusa or Osage Orange—the four latter named trees are of smaller size. Several thousand Evergreen Trees of the following kinds—Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitae, American and from India; Weymouth Pine; American or Black Spruce; dwarf and tree Box; Roses and other Ornamental Shrubs, Vines and Creepers; large Plants: giant Asparagus; Hop and Horse Radish Roots.

Form any other articles and further particulars, see printed and priced Catalogues, which will be sent by mail gratis to persons requesting them.

MORUS MULTICAULIS MULBERRY.

The subscriber has for sale, a few thousand TREES and CUTTINGS of his own raising, at regular prices; having raised this tree for seven years, and having the advantage of much experience in raising this valuable tree, purchasers may rely on getting a genuine article in a perfect state of preservation.

Also, 10,000 MORUS ALBA, or Italian White Mulberry Trees, 2 to 6 feet high, at \$2 to \$10 per hundred, and less per thousand.

Orders sent by mail or otherwise will be promptly and carefully executed, and forwarded to any part of the U. S. when more convenient. Orders may also be left with R. Sinclair & Co., Light street, Baltimore.

feb 8

law4t

ROBT. SINCLAIR

FRESH SUPPLY OF FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

BY THOMAS DENNY, Ellicott near Pratt street, Baltimore, who has just received general supply of GARDEN SEEDS, the growth of 1839, part of which was raised by the first Seedsman of this country, and a part imported, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, upon the best terms, such as

GARDEN PEAS; Early and Late assorted Cabbage; Cauliflowers; Radish; Lettuce; Cucumber; Parsnip; Carrot; Onion; Rutabaga Turnip; Parsnip seed of all kinds, Garden Beets assorted; French Sugar Beet; Mangel Wurtzell, &c. &c. Also Field SEEDS, such as Early Sugar, Early White, Sioux, Chin or Tree Corn; Dutton, Baden and Twin Corn; Red Clover; Luzerne and White Dutch Clover; Timothy; Orchard; Herbs; Millet, Tall Meadow Oats; superior Seed Oats; Spring Wheat; Spring Rye; Spring Barley; Seed Buckwheat; blue and Kentucky Lawn Grass, &c. &c.

Also GARDEN TOOLS, assorted sizes, and late improved patterns; Bird Seed of all kinds, Double Dahlias; Hyacinths, and Polyanthus, assorted, and selected for beauty and richness of colours, together with choice Flower Seed, assorted; Mulberry Trees; Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Silk worm Eggs; &c.; Agricultural Books; Silk Manuals; &c. Rohan Potatoes—Early Seedling do. &c. All orders by mail or otherwise will meet with early attention and dispatch, on the best terms for cash.

ja29

8t

FOR RENT,

A lot of ground, containing 12 acres. It is situated near the York Road, a short distance this side the first toll gate. It has on it two comfortable frame dwelling houses, and extensive and convenient arrangements for cows and horses, with a pump of excellent water. The soil and situation have been said by persons engaged in the mulberry and silk business, to be admirably suited to that branch of agriculture. The advertiser would give the land and improvements, to a person who might wish to embark in that business, for a reasonable share of the profits, the renter to be at all expense, and give his personal attention. The stabling, &c., could at a trifling expense be converted into cocoaneries. Apply at the office of the Farmer and Gardener.

fe 6 3t

FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and at the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockeys's tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country.

This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There are on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone Switzer barn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col. N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, Thos. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

NATHANIEL CHILDS,

on the premises, or to

WILLIAM J. WARD,

oc 23 tf Fayette, near Calvert st. Baltimore.

CHILDS' PATENT SHAVING OR SHARPENING POWDERS.

As tranquility of mind is essential to the convalescence of the body, so will these powders prove from the usefulness and relief they afford to those who have to shave daily, and particularly dyspeptic invalids, whose enfeebled nerves are rendered more feeble by the least agitation.—Their use I strongly urge, and warrant their effect in producing feelings as agreeable and as soothing as an anodyne; and to those in health, instead of an irksome undertaking, the operation becomes a pleasurable pastime. I deem it my duty to recommend to the public this invaluable article, which may be had at the store of the inventor, No. 88 South Street, Bowly's Wharf.—James Gould, No. 136, Market Street;—or at Canfield & Brother's, South-East corner of Baltimore and Charles sts.

Feb 19

4t

SILK AGENCY,

Corner of E. and 7th streets, Washington City, D. C.

The subscriber having commenced an Agency for the purchase and sale of SILK MULBERRY TREES, and all articles connected with the growing of Silk, offers for sale the following varieties of Mulberry Trees at Baltimore prices, viz. Multicaulis, Alpine, Broussa, White Italian and Canton; also Mammoth White Silk Worm's Eggs, warranted to be of superior quality. All the recent publications on silk growing for sale, and subscriptions received for the various periodicals devoted to that subject.

no 20

J. F. CALLAN.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES.

American Silk Agency, No. 95, Walnut st. Philadelphia

The subscriber having opened a permanent Agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of Silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of MULBERRY TREES, suitable for raising the SILK WORM; viz: *Morus Multicaulis* Alpines, *Brussa Multicaulis* Seedlings, *Morus Expansa*, *Multicaulis* Cuttings, Improved Italian Trees, &c. Also, Cuttings from *Norton's Virginia Seedlings*, and *Cunningham's Prince Edward Grape Vines*. These vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew and are fine for the table, and capable of yielding the finest wines.

S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	2 50	
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	9 00	10 00
CORN, yellow.....	bushel.	—	—
CORN, White.....	"	—	—
COTTON, Virginia.....	pound	15	15 1/2
North Carolina.....	"	13 1/2	14 1/2
Upland.....	"	14 1/2	15
Louisiana — Alabama.....	"	15	16
FEATHERS.....	pound.	53	
FLAXSEED.....	bushel.	1 56	1 62
FLOWER MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.....	barrel.	10 00	10 50
Do. do. baker's.....	"	—	—
SuperHow. st. from stores.....	"	7 87	8 00
" " wagon price.....	"	7 75	—
City Mills, super.....	"	—	8 12
" extra.....	"	8 37	8 50
Susquehanna.....	"	—	—
Rye.....	"	5 50	—
Kilm-dried Meal, in hhd. hhd.	18 50	—	—
do. in bbls. bbl.	4 25	—	—
GRAIN SEEDS, wholes. red Clover, bushel.	14 00	15 00	
Kentucky blue.....	"	—	—
Timothy (herds of the north).....	"	2 00	2 50
Orchard.....	"	—	3 00
Tall meadow Oat.....	"	—	1 00
Herds, or red top.....	"	—	—
HAY, in bulk.....	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted.....	"	7	—
HOGS, on the hoof.....	100lb.	9 37	9 50
Slaughtered.....	"	9 00	9 50
HOPS—first sort.....	pound.	20	—
second.....	"	18	—
refuse.....	"	—	—
LIME.....	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk. bbl.	3 50	4 00	
OATS.....	"	45	—
PEAS, red eye.....	bushel.	—	1 12
Black eye.....	"	1 00	1 12
Lady.....	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo, ton.	4 25	—	—
Ground.....	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN.....	bushel.	—	—
RAGS.....	pound.	8	4
RYE.....	bushel.	100	105
Susquehanna.....	"	—	—
Tobacco, crop, common.....	100lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red.....	"	6 00	6 50
" fine red.....	"	9 00	12 00
" wrapery, suitable.....	"	—	—
" for segars.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red.....	"	10 00	14 00
" good yellow.....	"	10 00	15 00
" fine yellow.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality.....	"	6 00	—
" ground leaf.....	"	7 00	9 00
Virginia.....	"	6 00	10 00
Rappahannock.....	"	—	—
Kentucky.....	"	6 00	8 00
WHEAT, white.....	bushel.	—	—
Red, best.....	"	1 70	1 75
Maryland.....	"	—	—
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	4	45
" in hhd.....	"	41	—
" wagon price.....	"	41	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh.....	100lbs	3 00	—
To Wheeling.....	"	3 00	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces.....	pound.	50 to 55	—
Full Merino.....	"	45 50	—
Three fourths Merino.....	"	40 45	—
One half do.....	"	35 40	—
Common & one fourth Meri.....	"	35 40	—
Fulled.....	"	30 33	—
POTATOES, 60 to 70 cts. a bushel.			

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of \$50 a set.
oct. 16 3

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES.....	barrel.	13	15
BACON, ham, new, Balt. cured.....	pound.	13	15
Shoulders.....	"	12 1/2	13
Middlings.....	"	12 1/2	—
Assorted, country.....	"	10	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.....	"	31	50
Itoll.....	"	25	31 1/2
CIDER.....	barrel.	1 75	2 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old.....	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch.....	"	30 00	40 00
Dry.....	"	—	—
CORN MEAL, for family use.....	100lbs.	2 00	2 12
CHOY RYE.....	"	—	1 60
EGGS.....	dozen.	25	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna.....	barrel.	6 00	6 25
No. 2.....	"	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1.....	"	6 00	6 25
Mackerel, No. 1, ——— No. 2.....	"	11 75	13 50
No. 3.....	"	7 50	—
Cod, salted.....	cwt.	3 25	3 37 1/2
LARD.....	pound.	12	13 1/2

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 24, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	VIRGINIA.
U. S. Bank.....	par
Branch at Baltimore.....	do
Other Branches.....	do
MARYLAND.	
Banks in Baltimore.....	par
Hagerstown.....	o
Frederick.....	do
Winchester.....	do
Westminster.....	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do
Do. payable at Easton.....	do
Salisbury.....	1 per ct. dis.
Cumberland.....	do
Millington.....	do
DISTRICT.	
Washington.....	3
Georgetown.....	3 p.c.
Alexandria.....	3
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia.....	par
Chambersburg.....	3
Gettysburg.....	do
Pittsburg.....	2 1/2
York.....	3
Other Pennsylvania Bks.....	2
Delaware (under \$5).....	4
Do. [over \$5].....	1 1/2
Michigan Banks.....	10
Canadian do.....	10
New York City.....	par
New York State.....	do
Massachusetts.....	1 1/2
Connecticut.....	1 1/2
New Hampshire.....	1 1/2
Maine.....	1 1/2
Rhode Island.....	1 1/2
North Carolina.....	3 1/2
South Carolina.....	4 1/2
Georgia.....	5 1/2
New Orleans.....	7 1/2

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.—During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities of manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety, to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and to those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles viz: His PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames, but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage, Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Berland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gideon Davis's improved

PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Pattern, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LINE SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best material and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street.

Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

BRITISH GARDEN SEEDS, &c. &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

ARE JUST OPENING a superior lot of GARDEN and European FIELD SEEDS, received by the several late arrivals from Europe and from their Seed Gardens near this city. The principal Seeds received and for sale, are viz:—

1100 pounds EARLY CABBAGE Seeds consisting principally of Early York, Bullock's-heart, Emperor and Flat Battersea.

600 pounds LATE CABBAGE SEEDS—the Flat Dutch, Drum head and Globe Savoy are included in this lot, raised under our inspection and are particularly fine.

700 pounds London Scarlet short top RADISH, early, round, long White, Yellow Turnip and Spanish RADISH SEED.

8 casks BEET SEED, of several Dark Red Garden sorts. Yellow and White Sugar and Mangelwurzel Beet Seed.

800 pounds Rutabaga, Hybrid and other TURNIP SEED.

16 casks early and marrowfat PEAS, in prime order. Also, London Cauliflower and Broccoli Seed, Cross and Cabbage Lettuce, Tomato, Squash, Scotch Kale, Parsnip Seed, Carrot several kinds, Melons, Cucumber, Spinach, Early Corn, bunch and pole Beans, English Windsor Beans, &c.

23 casks English and Italian Ray Grass, Scotch field Peas and Beans, Potato Oats weighing 44 lbs per bushel, Spring Vetches, White Clover, Lucern English Lugo Grass, early round and kidney Potatoes.

In store.—Italian Spring Wheat, Spring Barley, Kentucky Blue Grass, Baden and Twin Corn, Orchard, Herb and Meadow Oat Grass Seed, Common Red Spring Cloverseed, and every other variety American field Seed.

For sale as usual.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and TOOLS of every description, BOOKS on Cultivation and management of stocks.

Orders for TREES and PLANTS, supplied at the shortest notice. feb 12 wvw

SPLENDID BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The proprietor of Covington farm will dispose of the following fine bulls on reasonable terms, viz:

One bull two and a half years old.

One do. six months old.

of the improved Durham short horn breed; the dam of the first was got by the celebrated bull Bolivar; for size, form and beauty they are not surpassed by any animal in the state.

Three Devon Bulls, one of which is seven years old next spring, and the largest Devon in the State. The Devons are from the stock of the late Wm. Patterson, and of undoubted purity.

Two half Devon bulls.

Two bulls half improved Durham short horn, and half Devon.

One splendid bull, a cross of the Bakewell, Alderney and Devon.

One bull, half Alderney and half Holstein.

These fine animals may be seen at Covington farm, near Petersburg, Frederick county, Md. on application to James L. Hawkins, Baltimore, or to

se 11 f FREDERICK F. WERT, Manager.